AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0005] at page 2 as follows:

[0005] On the other hand, while the expected life of a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery as a power supply for small-size portable instruments is several years, a power supply system for HEVs, comprising several hundreds tens of batteries connected in series cannot be easily exchanged in the middle of the life of the vehicle but is required to exhibit a life and a reliability comparable to the life of the vehicle, i. e., of 10 or more years.

Please amend paragraph [0059] at page 25 as follows:

[0059] (Example 1)

Into 5176 kg 5176 g of water, 32 g of colloidal silica (160 g of silica dispersion liquid having a solid content of 20 wt.%), 3.96 g of diethanolamine-adipic acid condensation product (acid value = 75 mg KOH/g) (7.92 g as a 50 wt.% liquid) and 0.99 g of sodium nitrite were successively added to prepare an aqueous dispersion medium, to which hydrochloric acid was added to provide a pH of ca. 3.5, followed by 10 minutes of a dispersion treatment by means of a homogenizer at 8000 rpm. On the other hand, 890 g of acrylonitrile (AN), 823 g of styrene (St), 266 g of divinylbenzene (DVB) and 10.69 g of 2,2'-azobis-2,4- dimethylvaleronitrile were blended to prepare a monomer mixture (corresponding to a monomer mixture obtained by blending a mixture A of St/DVB= 76%/24% with AN at a ratio of mixture A/AN= 55/45%, for convenience). The monomer mixture and the aqueous dispersion medium were stirred for 2 minutes at 3200 rpm by a homogenizer to form minute droplets of the monomer mixture. The aqueous dispersion medium containing the minute droplets of the polymerizable mixture was charged in a polymerization vessel (10L) equipped with a stirer, and subjected to reaction for 1 hour at 55°C on a warming bath. Into the system, a dilution of 1.7 g of silane coupling agent with 42.8 g of acidic water (pH3.5) was charged and, 30 minutes thereafter, 27 g of 1% dilute hydrochloric acid was added, followed by further 20 hours of reaction at 55°C. The resultant polymerization product was filtered out from the

aqueous phase, dried and disintegrated by a jet mill to obtain a true-spherical vinyl resin having an average particle size (Dv₅₀) of 17 μ m.

Please amend paragraph [0070] at page 28 as follows:

[0070] (Example 10)

An aqueous dispersion medium comprising 3750 kg 3750 g of water, 1525 g of 1.44 wt.%-methyl cellulose aqueous solution and 0.99 g of sodium nitrite was prepared. On the other hand, a monomer mixture comprising AN 675 g, St 375 g, DVB 440 g and 10.69 g of 2,2'-azobis-2,4-dimethylvoleronitrile was prepared. The monomer mixture and the aqueous dispersion medium were stirred for 20 minutes at 3000 rpm by a homogenizer to form minute droplets of the monomer mixture. The aqueous dispersion medium containing the minute droplets of the polymerizable mixture was charged in a polymerization vessel (10 L) equipped with a stirer, and subjected to 20 hours of polymerization at 55°C on a warming bath. The resultant polymerization product was filtered out from the aqueous phase, dried and disintegrated by a jet mill to obtain a true-spherical vinyl resin having an average particle size of 38 μm.

Please amend paragraph [0080] at page 32 as follows:

[0080] (Comparative Example 9)

A true-spherical carbon material was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 8 except for changing the main calcination conditions from 1300°C for 1 hour to 1080°C for 1 hour.

Please amend line 7 of Table 1 at page 38 as follows:

	Example 7	60	40	0	1.6	15	1200 <u>1300</u>	48	0.97	< 0.01	0.0	2.9
- 1												